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PART III.—ROMAN HISTORY.

BY THE

REV. EDMUND FOWLE,

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** * These lessons are given here without notes that the Pupil may be able to construe or parse up at class without such help as the notes give.*

ROMAN HISTORY.

I.

Antiquissimis temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus agriculturam docuit.

II.

Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiam eversa est. Hinc Aeneas, Anchisae filius, cum multis Trojanis, quibus ferrum Graecorum pepercerat, aufugit et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benigne recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Aeneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Lavinium appellavit.

III.

Post Aeneae mortem Ascanius, Aeneae filius, regnum accipit. Hic sedem regni in altum locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in Monte Albano, eamque Albam Longam nuncupavit. Eam secutus est Sylvius, qui, post Aeneae mortem, a Lavinia genitus erat. Ejus posteri omnes usque ad Romam conditam Albae regnaverunt.

IV.

Unus horum regum, Romulus Sylvius, se Jove majorem esse dicebat, et, quum tonaret, militibus imperavit, ut clipeos hastis percuterent, dicebatque, hunc sonum multo clariorem esse quam tonitrum. Fulmine ictus in Albanum lacum praecipitatus est.

V.

Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitorem et Amulium, habuit. Numitori, qui, natu major erat, regnum reliquit; sed Amulius pulso fratre regnavit, et, ut eum sobole privaret, Rheam Silviam ejus filiam Vestæ sacerdotem fecit, quæ tamen Romulum et Remum uno partu edidit.

VI.

Quo cognite Amulius ipsam in vincula conjecit, parvulosque alveo impositos abjecit in Tibërim, qui tunc forte super ripas erat effusus; sed, relabente flumine, eos aqua in sicco reliquit. Vastæ tum in iis locis solitudines erant. Lupa, ut famâ traditum est, ad vagitum occurrit, infantes linguâ lambit, ubera eorum ori admovit, matremque se gessit.

VII.

Quum Lupa sæpius ad parvulos, veluti ad catulos, reverteretur, Faustulus, pastor regius, re animadversa, eos tulit in casam, et Accæ Laurentiæ conjugi dedit educandos. Qui adulti inter pastores, primo ludicris certaminibus vires auxere, deinde venando saltus peragrarè, et latrones a rapinâ pecorum arcere cœperunt.

VIII.

Quare iis insidiati sunt latrones, a quibus Remus captus est; Romulus autem vi se defendit. Tunc Faustulus, necessitate compulsus, indicavit Romulo, quis esset ejus avus, quæ mater. Romulus statim, armatis pastoribus, Albam properavit.

IX.

Inter hæc Remum latrones ad Amulium regem perduxerunt, eum accusantes, quasi Numitoris greges infestare solitus esset. Remus itaque a rege Numitori ad suppli-

cūm traditus est; at Numitor, considerāto adolescentis vultu, haud procul erat quin nepōtem agnoscēret. Nam Remus oris linēamentis erat matri simillimus, ætasque tempōri expositiōnis congruēbat. Dum ea res animum Numitoris anxium tenet, repente Romulus supervēnit, fratrem liberāvit, Amulloque interfecto avum Numitorem in regnum restituit.

X.

Deinde Romulus et Remus urbem in iisdem locis, ubi expositi educātiq̃ue fuērant, condiderunt; sed ortā inter eos contentiōne, uter nomen novæ urbi daret, eamque imperio regeret, auspiciā adhibuere. Remus prior sex vultures, Romulus postea duodēcim videt.

XI.

Sic Romulus, augurio victor, Romam urbem vocāvit; et, ut eam prius legibus, quā mœnibus muniret, edixit ne quis vallum transiliret. Quod Remus irridens transilivit; eum irātus Romulus interfecit, his incrépans verbis: 'Sic deinde perēat, quicumque transillet mœnia mea.' Ita solus potitus est imperio Romulus.

XII.

Romulus imaginem urbis magis quā urbem fecerat: deērant incolæ. Erat in proximo lucus; hunc asyllum fecit, Eo statim multitudo latronum pastorumque confūgit. Quū verò ipse et populus uxōres non haberent, legatos ad vicinas gentes misit, qui societatem connubiumque petērent. Nusquam benigne legatio audita est; ludibrium etiam additum: 'Quidni feminis quoque asyllum aperuistis? Id enim compar foret connubium.'

XIII.

Romulus, ægritudinem animi dissimulans, ludos parat; indioi deinde finitimis spectaculum jubet. Multi convenere

studīo videndæ novæ urbis, maxīmè Sabini cum libèris et conjugibus. Ubi spectaculi tempus venit, eique deditæ mentes cum oculis erant, tum, dato signo, virgīnes raptæ sunt; quæ fuit statim causa bellōrum.

XIV.

Sabini, ob virgīnes raptas, bellum adversus Romānos sumpsērunt, et quū Romæ appropinquārent, Tarpeiam virgīnem nacti sunt, quæ aquæ causā hauriendæ descendērat. Hujus pater Romānæ præerat arci. Titus Tatius Sabinōrum dux Tarpeie optiōnem munēris dedit, si exercitum suum in Capitollum perduxisset.

XV.

Illa petiit quod Sabini in sinistris manibus gererent, videlicet, anulos et armillas. Quibus dolose promissis, Tarpeia Sabinos in arcem perduxit, ubi Tatius eam scutis obrui jussit. Nam et scuta in lævis habuerant. Sic impia proditio celèri poenā vindicata est.

XVI.

Romulus adversus Tatium profectus est, et in eo loco, ubi nunc Romānum forum est, pugnam conseruit. Primo impetu vir inter Romānos insignis, nomīne Hostilius, fortissimè dimicans cecidit, cujus interitu consternati Romāni fugere cœperunt. Jam Sabini clamitabant,— ‘Vicimus,’ &c.

XVII.

‘Vicimus perfidos hospites, imbelles hostes. Nunc sciunt, longe aliud esse virgīnes rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris.’ Tunc Romulus arma ad cælum tollens Jovi sedem vovit, et exercitus seu forte seu divinitus restitit. Prælium itaque redintegratur; sed raptæ mulieres crinibus passis ausæ sunt se inter tela volantia inferre, et hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, pacem conciliarunt.

ROMAN HISTORY.*

I.

Antiquissimis temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus agriculturam docuit.

1. Antiquissimis temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur.
2. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit,
3. Eamque Saturniam appellavit.
4. Hic Italos primus agriculturam docuit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. Begin with *antiquissimis temporibus*, which will not at all interfere with the rules about the nom. and the verb. *Venisse*, inf. mood after *dicitur*. *Dicitur*, 'is said.'
2. *Haud procul* are to be taken together.
4. *Hic primus docuit*, 'he first taught,' i.e. 'he was the first who taught.' *Docuit* takes a double accusative (one of the person, another of the thing), *Italos* and *agriculturam*.

* Taken from Dr. Smith's *Principia Latina*, Part I.

II.

Postēa Latīnus in illis regionibus imperāvit. Sub hōc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est. Hinc Ænēas, Anchisæ filiū, cum multis Trojānis, quibus ferrum Græcōrum pepercerat, aufūgit et in Italiā pervēnit. Ibi Latīnus rex ei benigne recepto filiā Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænēas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjūgis Lavinium appellāvit.

1. Postēa Latīnus in illis regionibus imperāvit.
2. Sub hōc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est.
3. Hinc Ænēas, Anchisæ filiū, cum multis Trojānis,
4. Quibus ferrum Græcōrum pepercerat,
5. Aufūgit et in Italiā pervēnit.
6. Ibi Latīnus rex ei benigne recepto
7. Filiā Laviniam in matrimonium dedit.
8. Ænēas urbem condidit,
9. Quam in honorem conjūgis Lavinium appellāvit.

EXPLANATIONS.

2. *Sub hōc rege*, 'under this king,' i.e. 'during the reign of this king.' *Eversa est*, 'was overthrown.'
3. *Anchisæ*, gen. case from *Anchises*, a Greek substantive, declined irregularly. Sentences 3, 4, and 5 are taken almost as they come.
4. *Quibus*, dative case after *pepercerat*: construe it as the accusative, putting no sign to it. *Ferrum*, 'iron,' i.e. 'sword.'
5. *Aufūgit et pervēnit*. These words are marked *long* because they are the perf. tenses. If they were *short*, they would be the present.
6. *Ei benigne recepto*. *Ei*, dat. case of the person after *dedit*. *Recepto*, dat. to agree with *ei*—'to him, having been kindly received,' i.e. 'to him, when he had kindly received him.'
9. *Quam*. Begin with *quam*, though it is the acc. case (see p. 236). Put in a nominative to *appellāvit*.

III.

Post Ænēæ mortem Ascanius, Ænēæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in Monte Albano, eamque Albam Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Sylvius, qui, post Ænēæ mortem, a Lavinia genitus erat. Ejus postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam Albæ regnavērunt.

1. Post Ænēæ mortem
2. Ascanius, Ænēæ filius, regnum accēpit.
3. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit,
4. Urbemque condidit in Monte Albano,
5. Eamque Albam Longam nuncupavit.
6. Eum secutus est Sylvius,
7. Qui, post Ænēæ mortem, a Lavinia genitus erat.
8. Ejus postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam Albæ regnavērunt.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Ænēæ*, gen. from *Ænēas*, another Greek substantive.
3. *Hic*, 'he,' literally 'this man.'
6. *Secutus est*, 'succeeded,' deponent verb.
7. Notice the preposition *post*, followed by the acc. case *mortem*, coming before *Ænēæ*, which is governed by *mortem*. *Genitus erat*, 'had been born.'
8. *Usque ad*, 'even up to.' *Romam conditam*, 'the building of Rome. This expression comes very often; take good notice of it. *Albæ*, gen. case, *place where*. *Where* a thing is done, or *where* a thing happens, is put either in the gen. or abl.: in the gen., if the word be of the *first* or *second* declension and of the singular number; if not, in the abl.

IV.

Unus horum regum, Romŭlus Silvŭs, se Jove majorem esse dicēbat, et, quŭm tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clipeos hastis percutērent, dicēbatque, hunc sonum multō clariorem esse quā m tonitrum. Fulmine ictus in Albānum lacum prācipitātus est.

1. Unus horum regum, Romŭlus Silvŭs,
2. Se Jove majorem esse dicēbat,
3. Et, quŭm tonāret, militibus imperāvit,
4. Ut clipeos hastis percutērent, dicēbatque,
5. Hunc sonum multō clariorem esse quā m tonitrum.
6. Fulmine ictus in Albānum lacum prācipitātus est.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Horum*, gen. plur. from what? Do not mistake *regum* for *regem*.
2. *Se*, acc. case before the infin. mood *esse*. *Jove*, abl. case after the comparative degree *majorem*. *Majorem*, acc. case after *esse*. *Dicēbat*, 'used to say.' (S. & E. L. B. p. 28.)
3. *Quŭm tonāret*, 'when it thundered.' *Militibus imperāvit*—*militibus*, dat. case after *imperāvit*. What is the nom. to *imperāvit*?
4. *Ut percutērent*, 'to strike,' lit. 'that they should strike.' *Hastis* abl. case of the instrument.
5. *Hunc sonum multō clariorem esse*. This sentence is parsed in the same way as sentence 2. *Multō clariorem*, 'much louder.' Notice in sentence 2 that the abl. case *Jove*, without *quā m*, follows the comparative degree—here the acc. case with *quā m*: it may be either. N.B. The things compared—when *quā m* is used—are in the same case.
6. *Fulmine ictus*—*fulmine*, abl. case, thing by which. *Prācipitātus est*, 'was thrown.'

V.

Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitorem et Amulium, habuit. Numitori, qui, natu major erat, regnum reliquit; sed Amulius pulso fratre regnavit, et, ut eum sobole privaret, Rheam Silviam ejus filiam Vestæ sacerdotem fecit, quæ tamen Romulum et Remum uno partu edidit.

1. Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum,
2. Duos filios, Numitorem et Amulium, habuit.
3. Numitori, qui natu major erat, regnum reliquit;
4. Sed Amulius pulso fratre regnavit, et,
5. Ut eum sobole privaret,
6. Rheam Silviam ejus filiam Vestæ sacerdotem fecit,
7. Quæ tamen Romulum et Remum uno partu edidit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Rex*, nom. case, put in apposition to *Silvius Procas*. *Numitorem et Amulium*, acc. cases, put in apposition to *duos filios*.
3. Notice the dat. of the *person* and acc. of the *thing* after *reliquit*. *Natu major*, 'the elder,' comparative of the word *senex*, 'old' (S. & E. L. B. p. 16).
4. *Pulso fratre*, abl. abs., 'his brother having been expelled.' Make good English of this.
5. *Sobole*, abl. case after *privaret*. Verbs of depriving take an abl. case, and the sign 'of' must be used.
6. Notice *ejus filiam* and not *suam filiam*. The person who is spoken of as acting (doing this or that) is *Amulius*. Now, if *Amulius* had made his own daughter a priestess of Vesta, it would have been *suam filiam*; but *ejus filiam* means 'the daughter of him,' i.e. 'his brother's daughter.'
7. *Uno partu*, 'at one birth.'

VI.

Quo cognito Amulius ipsam in vincula conjecit, parvulosque alveo impositos abjecit in Tibërim, qui tunc forte super ripas erat effusus; sed, relabente flumine, eos aqua in sicco reliquit. Vastæ tum in iis locis solitudines erant. Lupa, ut famâ traditum est, ad vagitum occurrit, infantes linguâ lambit, ubera eorum ori admovit, matremque se gessit.

1. Quo cognito Amulius ipsam in vincula conjecit,
2. Parvulosque alveo impositos abjecit in Tibërim,
3. Qui tunc forte super ripas erat effusus;
4. Sed, relabente flumine, eos aqua in sicco reliquit.
5. Vastæ tum in iis locis solitudines erant.
6. Lupa, ut famâ traditum est, ad vagitum occurrit,
7. Infantes linguâ lambit,
8. Ubëra eorum ori admovit,
9. Matremque se gessit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Quo cognito*, 'which being known.' *Ipsam*, 'her,' i.e. 'the mother herself.'
2. *Alveo impositos*, 'placed in a boat.' *Alveus* means either 'a channel' or 'a boat.'
3. *Qui* refers to *Tibërim*. *Effusus erat super ripas*, 'had overflowed its banks.'
4. *Relabente flumine*, abl. absolute.
5. *Erant*—begin with *erant*, 'there were.'
6. *Ut famâ traditum est*, 'as it has been handed down by report.'
7. Abl. case of the instrument.
9. *Gessit se*, 'behaved herself as.'

VII.

Quum lupa sæpiùs ad parvùlos, velùti ad catùlos, reverterètur, Faustùlus, pastor regiùs, re animadversâ, eos tulit in casam, et Accæ Laurentiæ conjûgi dedit educandos. Qui adulti inter pastôres, primo ludicris certaminibus vires auxêre, deinde venando saltus peragrâre, et latrônes a rapinâ pecôrum arcêre cœpêrunt.

1. Quum lupa sæpiùs ad parvùlos,
2. Velùti ad catùlos, reverterètur,
3. Faustùlus, pastor regiùs, re animadversâ,
4. Eos tulit in casam,
5. Et Accæ Laurentiæ conjûgi dedit educandos.
6. Qui adulti inter pastôres,
7. Primo ludicris certaminibus vires auxêre,
8. Deinde venando saltus peragrâre,
9. Et latrônes a rapinâ pecôrum arcêre cœpêrunt.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Sæpiùs*, put for the superlative—'very often.'
2. *Reverterètur*, 'returned,' dep. verb.
3. *Re animadversâ*, 'the thing having been noticed,' i.e. 'having noticed the thing.'
5. *Accæ Laurentiæ*, dat. case after *dedit*. *Conjûgi*, dat. case, put in apposition to *Accæ Laurentiæ*. *Educandos*, part. in dus (S. & E. L. B. p. 23), 'to be,' 'is to be,' or 'that must be.'
6. *Qui adulti*, 'who, when they had grown up.'
7. *Ludicris certaminibus*, 'in sportive contests.' *Auxêre*, 3rd per. plur. of the perf.
8. *Peragrâre, arcêre*, infin. moods after *cœpêrunt*.
9. *Cœpêrunt*, 3rd per. plur. to agree with its nom. case *qui* (sentence 6).

VIII.

Quare iis insidiāti sunt latrōnes, a quibus Remus captus est; Romūlus autem vi se defendit. Tunc Faustūlus, necessitāte compulsus, indicāvit Romūlo, quis esset ejus avus, quæ mater. Romūlus statim, armātis pastoribus, Albam properāvit.

1. Quare iis insidiāti sunt latrōnes
2. A quibus Remus captus est;
3. Romūlus autem vi se defendit.
4. Tunc Faustūlus, necessitāte compulsus, indicāvit Romūlo,
5. Quis esset ejus avus, quæ mater.
6. Romūlus statim, armātis pastoribus, Albam properāvit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Insidiāti sunt*: mind that this is a deponent verb—'lay in wait for them.'
5. *Quis esset ejus avus*, 'who his grandfather was.' *Quæ mater*, 'who his mother was.'
6. *Albam*—place whither one goes is put in acc.

IX.

Interēa Remum latrōnes ad Amulium regem perduxērunt, eum accusantes, quasi Numitōris greges infestāre solitus esset. Remus itāque a rege Numitōri ad supplicium traditus est; at Numitor, considerāto adolescentis vultu, haud procul erat quin nepōtem agnoscēret. Nam Remus oris linēamentis erat matri simillimus, setasque tempōri expositiōnis congrēbat. Dum ea res animum Numitōris anxium

tenet, repente Romŭlus supervēnit, fratrem liberāvit, Amulioque interfecto avum Numitōrem in regnum restituit.

1. Interŕa Remum latrōnes ad Amulium regem perduxerunt,
2. Eum accusantes, quasi Numitōris greges infestāre solitus esset.
3. Remus itāque a rege Numitōri ad supplicium traditus est;
4. At Numitor, considerāto adolescentis vultu,
5. Haud procul erat quin nepōtem agnoscēret.
6. Nam Remus oris linēamentis erat matri simillimus,
7. Œtasque tempōri expositiōnis congruēbat.
8. Dum ea res animum Numitōris anxium tenet,
9. Repente Romŭlus supervēnit, fratrem liberāvit,
10. Amulioque interfecto avum Numitōrem in regnum restituit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. There are three accusative cases in this sentence, but a careful look will show how they are to be taken.
2. *Accusantes*, agreeing with *latrōnes*. *Quasi solitus esset*, 'as if he had been accustomed,' 'as being in the habit of.'
3. *Supplicium* means either punishment, torture or execution: either meaning would do here.
4. *Considerāto vultu*, abl. absolute, 'the face of the young man having been examined.'
5. *Haud procul*, &c., 'was not far from recognising his grandson,' i.e. 'was very nearly recognising,' &c.
6. *Matri*, dat. case after the adjective *simillimus*. *Oris*. There is one *os*, *ossis*, 'a bone,' and one *os*, *oris*, 'a mouth;' the former is short, and the latter long.
7. *Expositiōnis*, 'of his being exposed,' i.e. 'put into a boat on the Tiber.'

X.

Deinde Romŭlus et Remus urbem in iisdem locis, ubi expositi educatique fuĕrant, condidĕrunt; sed ortā inter eos contentiōne, uter nomen novæ urbi daret, eamque imperiō regĕret, auspiciā adhibuĕre. Remus prior sex vultŭres, Romŭlus postĕa duodĕcim videt.

1. Deinde Romŭlus et Remus urbem in iisdem locis,
2. Ubi expositi educatique fuĕrant, condidĕrunt;
3. Sed ortā inter eos contentiōne,
4. Uter nomen novæ urbi daret,
5. Eamque imperiō regĕret, auspiciā adhibuĕre.
6. Remus prior sex vultŭres,
7. Romŭlus postĕa duodĕcim videt.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Iisdem*, from *idem*, compounded of *is* and *dem*.
2. *Fuĕrant* belongs both to *expositi* and *educati*.
3. *Ortā*, past part. from *orior*.
4. *Uter*, 'which' (of the two), (S. & E. L. B. p. 14; also Fable IV. p. 4).
5. *Adhibuĕre*, 3rd per. plur. of the perf., for *adhibuĕrunt*.

XI.

Sic Romŭlus, augurio victor, Romam urbem vocavit; et, ut eam prius legibus, quàm mœnibus muniret, edixit ne quis vallum transiliret. Quod Remus irridens transilivit; eum iratus Romŭlus interfecit, his incrépans verbis: 'Sic deinde peréat, quicumque transiliet mœnia mea.' Ita solus potitus est imperio Romŭlus.

1. Sic Romŭlus, augurio victor, Romam urbem vocavit;
2. Et, ut eam prius legibus, quàm mœnibus muniret,
3. Edixit ne quis vallum transiliret.
4. Quod Remus irridens transilivit;
5. Eum iratus Romŭlus interfecit, his incrépans verbis;
6. 'Sic deinde peréat, quicumque transiliet mœnia mea.'
7. Ita solus potitus est imperio Romŭlus.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Augurio victor*—'the conqueror—the superior—by the decision of the augury.'
3. *Ne quis, &c.*, 'that no one should leap over or pass over.'
4. *Quod* may either refer to *vallum*, and be the acc. case after *transilivit*, or the acc. case after *irridens*, and neuter, because Remus laughed at the *whole thing*—his brother making laws, and making them so early.
5. *Iratus*, 'being enraged.'
6. *Sic deinde peréat*, 'so hereafter may he perish,' &c.
7. *Imperio*, abl. case after *potitus est*.

XII.

Romulus imaginem urbis magis quam urbem fecerat; deerant incolae. Erat in proximo lucus; hunc asylum fecit. Eo statim multitudo latronum pastorumque confugit. Quum verò ipse et populus uxores non haberent, legatos ad vicinas gentes misit, qui societatem connubiumque peterent. Nusquam benigne legatio audita est; ludibrium etiam additum: 'Quidni feminis quoque asylum aperuistis? Id enim compar foret connubium.'

1. Romulus imaginem urbis magis quam urbem fecerat;
2. Deërant incolae.
3. Erat in proximo lucus; hunc asylum fecit.
4. Eo statim multitudo latronum pastorumque confugit.
5. Quum verò ipse et populus uxores non haberent,
6. Legatos ad vicinas gentes misit,
7. Qui societatem connubiumque peterent.
8. Nusquam benigne legatio audita est;
9. Ludibrium etiam additum:
10. 'Quidni feminis quoque asylum aperuistis?'
11. 'Id enim compar foret connubium.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Imaginem urbis*—'an image, a picture, a mere outline of a city.'
2. Most important of all, *deërant incolae*, 'inhabitants were wanting;' i.e. 'there were no inhabitants.'
3. *In proximo*, 'close by;' supply *loco*. *Hunc*, i.e. *hunc lucum*.
5. Notice—two singular nom. cases, *ipse* and *populus*, take a plural verb, *habèrent*.
7. *Societatem connubiumque*, 'for their friendship and permission to marry with them.'
8. *Legatio*, 'an embassy.' *Audita est*, perf. pass.; *audita* is fem. to agree with *legatio*.

9. The message was not only not friendly received, but it was also laughed at and derided.
10. *Quidni?* &c., 'why have you not also opened?' &c.
11. *Id enim*, &c. &c.; construe it literally—the meaning is, 'that would be a suitable match.'

XIII.

Romulus, ægritudinem animi dissimulans, ludos parat; indici deinde finitimis spectaculum jubet. Multi convenere studio videndæ novæ urbis, maxime Sabini cum libëris et conjugibus. Ubi spectaculi tempus venit, eique deditæ mentes cum oculis erant, tum, dato signo, virgines raptæ sunt; quæ fuit statim causa bellorum.

1. Romulus, ægritudinem animi dissimulans, ludos parat ;
2. Indici deinde finitimis spectaculum jubet.
3. Multi convenere studio videndæ novæ urbis,
4. Maxime Sabini cum libëris et conjugibus.
5. Ubi spectaculi tempus venit,
6. Eique deditæ mentes cum oculis erant,
7. Tum, dato signo, virgines raptæ sunt ;
8. Quæ fuit statim causa bellorum.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Ægritudinem animi dissimulans*, 'concealing his annoyance,' 'his grief,' 'his chagrin.'
2. *Indici spectaculum*, acc. case and infin. mood—"that a show should be proclaimed," &c.
3. *Convenere*, 3rd person plural of the perf., for *convenērunt*. *Videndæ novæ urbis* might otherwise have been rendered *videndæ novam urbem*; either the gen. gerund with the accusative case after it, or the gen. case and the gerundive to agree with it.
4. There must be some verb understood to which *Sabini* must be the nom. case—what will it be?
6. *Deditæ* and *erant* are somewhat divided, but taken together they make the pluperf. passive. Be careful of the English. Why is it *deditæ*?

XIV.

Sabini, ob virgines raptas, bellum adversus Romānos sumpsērunt, et quū Romæ appropinquārent, Tarpeiam virginem nacti sunt, quæ aquæ causā hauriendæ descendērat. Hujus pater Romānæ præerat arci. Titus Tatius Sabinōrum dux Tarpeie optiōnem munēris dedit, si exercitum suum in Capitoliū perduxisset.

1. Sabini, ob virgines raptas,
2. Bellum adversus Romānos sumpsērunt,
3. Et quū Romæ appropinquārent,
4. Tarpeiam virginem nacti sunt,
5. Quæ aquæ causā hauriendæ descendērat.
6. Hujus pater Romānæ præerat arci.
7. Titus Tatius Sabinōrum dux
8. Tarpeie optiōnem munēris dedit,
9. Si exercitum suum in Capitoliū perduxisset.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Ob virgines raptas*, 'because of the virgins who had been taken away.'
3. *Romæ*, dat. case after *appropinquārent*.
5. Notice *aquæ hauriendæ* again—how else might it have been rendered?
6. *Hujus pater*—'the father of this virgin.' *Arci*, dat. case after the verb *præerat*. *Sum* and its compounds, except *possum*, take a dative.
8. *Tarpeie*, dat. of remoter object, and *optiōnem*, acc. of nearer object, after *dedit*.
9. *Perduxisset* may be construed like the *perfect*, 'if she would;' but it implies also that she would not get the reward till she *had* led them.

XV.

Illa petiit quod Sabini in sinistris manibus gererent, videlicet, anulos et armillas. Quibus dolose promissis, Tarpeia Sabinos in arcem perduxit, ubi Tatius eam scutis obrui iussit. Nam et scuta in laevis habuerant. Sic impia proditio celeri poenam vindicata est.

1. Illa petiit quod Sabini in sinistris manibus gererent,
2. Videlicet, anulos et armillas.
3. Quibus dolose promissis,
4. Tarpeia Sabinos in arcem perduxit,
5. Ubi Tatius eam scutis obrui iussit.
6. Nam et scuta in laevis habuerant.
7. Sic impia proditio celeri poenam vindicata est.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Illa*, 'she'—the virgin Tarpeia mentioned in the former lesson. *Petiit*, put for *petiuit*, 'asked for' *quod* 'what.' *Gererent*—construe as *gerébant*,—subj., because it is in a dependent sentence.
3. *Quibus dolose promissis*, abl. absolute.
5. *Eam*, acc. before the infin. mood *obruí*. *Scutis*, abl. case, thing *by which*. *Obrui*, infin. mood after the acc. case *eam*.
7. *Celeri*, from *celer*, an irregular adjective of three terminations—*celer*, *celéris*, *celére*, like *acer* (S. & E. L. B. p. 13).

XVI.

Romŭlus adversus Tatium profectus est, et in eo loco, ubi nunc Romānum forum est, pugnam conseruit. Primo impĕtu vir inter Romānos insignis, nomīne Hostilius, fortissīme dimicans cecidit, cujus interitu consternāti Romāni fugĕre cōpĕrunt. Jam Sabīni clamitābant,—‘Vicimus,’ &c.

1. Romŭlus adversus Tatium profectus est,
2. Et in eo loco, ubi nunc Romānum forum est,
3. Pugnam conseruit.
4. Primo impĕtu vir inter Romānos insignis,
5. Nomīne Hostilius, fortissīme dimicans cecidit,
6. Cujus interitu consternāti Romāni fugĕre cōpĕrunt.
7. Jam Sabīni clamitābant,—‘Vicimus,’ &c.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Profectus est*, dep. verb, ‘set out,’ ‘marched.’
3. *Pugnam conseruit*, ‘he joined battle.’
5. *Cecidit*—this word comes from *cado*, ‘to fall;’ the perf. is *cecidit*, with a short *i*: *cado*, ‘to kill,’ makes *cecidit*, with a long *i*.
6. *Cujus interitu*, ‘at whose death.’ *Fugĕre*, inf. from *fugio*.
7. *Clamitābant*, ‘began to cry out’ (see the sign of the imperf., S. & E. L. B. p. 28).

XVII.

‘Vicimus perfidos hospites, imbelles hostes. Nunc sciunt, longe aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris.’ Tunc Romulus arma ad cœlum tollens Jovi sedem vovit, et exercitus seu forte seu divinitus restitit. Prœlium itaque redintegratur; sed raptæ mulieres crinibus passis ausæ sunt se inter tela volantia inferre, et hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, pacem conciliârunt.

1. ‘Vicimus perfidos hospites, imbelles hostes.
2. ‘Nunc sciunt, longe aliud esse virgines rapere,
3. ‘Aliud pugnare cum viris.’
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5. Jovi sedem vovit,
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7. Prœlium itaque redintegratur ;
8. Sed raptæ mulieres crinibus passis
9. Ausæ sunt se inter tela volantia inferre,
10. Et hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, pacem conciliârunt.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Vicimus*—what tense? What would the *present* be?
2. *Virgines rapere*—these two words form an accusative case to the infin. mood *esse*. Sometimes an infinitive mood in a sentence is the *nom.* case to a verb, sometimes the *acc.*, as here. *Aliud* is the *acc.* case after *esse*.
3. *Aliud pugnare* would be parsed in the same way—‘that to seize virgins is one thing, that to fight with men is another.’ As, however, *longe* is put with *aliud*, it must be construed so—‘that to seize virgins is a far different thing from fighting with men.’
7. *Redintegratur*, ‘is renewed.’
8. *Crinibus passis*, ‘with dishevelled hair.’
9. *Ausæ sunt*, from *audêo*, ‘to dare,’ an irregular verb neuter. The perf. has the meaning of the regular perf. indic. active. *Inferre se*, ‘to put themselves.’
10. *Patres . . . viros*, acc. cases after *orantes*. *Conciliârunt*, put for *conciliâverunt*, 3rd per. plur. of the perf.

XVIII.

Romŭlus, foedĕre cum Tatĭo icto, Sabĭnos in urbem recĕpit. Centum ex seniorĭbus elĕgit, quorum consilio omnia agĕret, quos Senatĕres nomināvit propter senectutem. Tres Equĭtum centurias constituit, populum in triginta curias distribuit. His ita ordinātis, quum ad Capræ paludem exercĭtum lustrāret, subito coorta est tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, et Romŭlus e conspectu ablātus est.

1. Romŭlus, foedĕre cum Tatĭo icto, Sabĭnos in urbem recĕpit.
2. Centum ex seniorĭbus elĕgit,
3. Quorum consilio omnia agĕret,
4. Quos Senatĕres nomināvit propter senectutem.
5. Tres Equĭtum centurias constituit,
6. Populum in triginta curias distribuit.
7. His ita ordinātis,
8. Quum ad Capræ paludem exercĭtum lustrāret,
9. Subito coorta est tempestas
10. Cum magno fragore tonitribusque,
11. Et Romŭlus e conspectu ablātus est.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Foedĕre icto*, abl. abs.—‘a treaty having been made.’ *In urbem*—when is *in* followed by the acc., and when by the abl.? (S. & E. L. B. p. 36.)
2. *Centum*—understand *homĭnes*.
4. What will be the nom. case to *elĕgit*, *agĕret*, *nomināvit*?
6. *Centum*, *triginta*—these numerals, from *four* to *one hundred*, are undeclined.
7. *His ita ordinātis*, ‘these things having been thus arranged.’ Turn this into better English.
8. *Ad paludem*, ‘at, or near.’
9. *Coorta est*—what kind of verb is this? You will construe *coorta est* as—what?
11. *Ablātus est*, assigned to *aufero*, a very irregular verb (see *fero*, S. & E. L. B. p. 33).

XIX.

Eum ad Deos abiisse vulgo creditum est, cui rei fidem fecit Procūlus vir nobilis. Ortā enim inter Patres et plebem seditiōne, is in conciōnem processit, jurejurando affirmans, Romūlum a se visum augustiōre formā quāam fuisset, eundemque præcipere, ut seditiōnibus abstinērent, et virtūtem colērent. Ita Romūlus pro deo cultus, et Quirīnus est appellātus.

1. Eum ad Deos abiisse vulgo creditum est,
2. Cui rei fidem fecit Procūlus vir nobilis.
3. Ortā enim inter Patres et plebem seditiōne,
4. Is in conciōnem processit, jurejurando affirmans,
5. Romūlum a se visum augustiōre formā quāam fuisset,
6. Eundemque præcipere,
7. Ut seditiōnibus abstinērent, et virtūtem colērent.
8. Ita Romūlus pro deo cultus,
9. Et Quirīnus est appellātus.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Vulgo creditum est*, 'it was commonly believed.' Do not forget the construction of *eum abiisse*. *Abiisse*, put for *abivisse*.
2. *Fidem fecit*, 'produced belief.' Parse *vir nobilis*.
3. *Ortā seditiōne*—what form of Latin expression is this? *Patres* and *Plebs*—the Roman people were divided into Patricians and common people.
4. *Jurejurando affirmans*, 'affirming by an oath.' *Jusjurandum* is made up of two words, and is declined in both parts—*jus*, *juris*, declined like *opus*, and *jurandum*, declined like *regnum*—as *jusjurandum*, *jurisjurandi*, &c. &c. *Respublica* is another of these words—*res*, declined like *facies*, and *publica* like *mensa*.
5. *Romūlum visum*—understand *esse*, making it the acc. case and infin. mood. *Augustiōre*, &c., 'in a more majestic form than he had been.'
6. *Eundemque præcipere*, 'and that the same man (Romulus) charged' the people (understood), &c.
8. After *cultus* understand *est*.
9. *Quirīnus*, nom. case after *appellātus est*.

VOCABULARIES.

I

Antiquus, a, um, *ancient*.Tempus, ōris, *n. time*.Saturnus, i, *Saturnus*.Italia, æ, *Italy*.Vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *to come*.Dico, dixi, dictum, 3. *to say*.Ibi, *adv. there*.Haud, *adv. not*.Procul, *adv. far*.A, *prep. from*.Janicūlum, i, *Janiculum (a hill at Rome)*.Arx, arcis, *f. a citadel*.Condo, condidi, dītum, 3. *to build, to found*.Is, ea, id, *he, she, it, that*.Saturnia, æ, *Saturnia*.Appello, āvi, ātum, 1. *to call*.Hic hæc, hoc, *this (often translated he)*.Itālus, a, um, *Italian*.Primus, a, um, *first*.Agricūlūra, æ, *agriculture*.Docēo, docui, doctum, 2. *to teach*.

II

Postea, *adv. afterwards*.Latinus, i, *Latinus*.Ille, illa, illud, *he, she, it*.Regio, ōnis, *f. region, country*.Impēro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to rule*.Sub, *prep. under*.Rex, regis, *m. a king*.Trōja, æ, *Troy*.Everto, ti, sum, 3. *to overthrow*.Hinc, *adv. hence*.Ænēas, æ, *Æneas*.Anchises, æ, *Anchises*.Filius, i, *a son*.Cum, *prep. with*.Multus, a, um, *much, many*.Trojānus, i, *a Trojan*.Qui, quæ, quod, *rel. who, which*.Ferrum, i, *iron (here to be translated sword)*.Græcus, i, *a Greek*.Parco, peperci, parcītum or parsum, 3. *to spare*.Aufūgio, fugi, fugītum, 3. *to flee*.Pervēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *to come*.Benigne, *adv. kindly*.Recipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to receive*.Filia, æ, *a daughter*.

Lavinia, æ, *Lavinia*.
 Matrimonium, i, *marriage*.
 Do, dēdi, dātum, 1. *to give*.
 Urbs, bis, f. *a city*.

Honor, nōris, m. *honour*.
 Conjux, jūgis, c. *husband or wife*.
 Lavinium, i, *Lavinium*.

III.

Post, prep. *after*.
 Mors, mortis, f. *death*.
 Ascanius, i, *Ascanius*.
 Regnum, i, *a kingdom*.
 Alius, a, ud, *another*.
 Locus, i, *a place* (making in plur. loci and loca). (S. & E. L. B. p. 10.)
 Transfēro, tūli, lātum, irr. *to transfer, remove*.
 Mons, montis, m. *a mountain*.
 Nuncūpo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to call*.

Sequor, secūtus sum, dep. 3. *to follow, succeed*.
 Sylvius, i, *Sylvius*.
 Gigno, genūi, genitum, 3. *to beget*.
 Postēri, ōrum, plur. *posterity*.
 Usque, adv. *all the way, all the while*; usque ad, 'even up to.'
 Ad Romam conditam, up *to the building of Rome*.
 Alba, æ, *Alba*.
 Regno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to reign*.

IV.

Unus, a, um, *one*.
 Romūlus Silvius, *Romulus Silvius*.
 Sui, of *himself, herself, itself, themselves*.
 Jupiter, Jovis, m. *Jupiter, the Father of the Gods*.
 Major, ōris, greater (comp. of magnus). [*speaking*].
 Dico, dixi, dictum, 3. *to say*.
 Quum, conj. *when*.
 Tono, ūi, itum, 1. *to thunder*.
 Miles, militis, c. (but rarely f.) *a soldier*.

Clipēus, i, *a shield*.
 Hasta, æ, *a spear*. [*strike*].
 Perentiō, cussi, cussum, 3. *to*.
 Sonus, i, *a noise, sound*.
 Multo, adv. *much, by much*.
 Clarus, a, um, *clear, loud*.
 Tonitrus, ūs, *thunder*.
 Fulmen, inis, n. *lightning*.
 Ico, ici, ictum, 3. *to strike*.
 Albānus, a, um, *Alban*.
 Lacus, ūs, *a lake*.
 Præcipito, āvi, ātum, 1. *to hurl, throw headlong*.

V.

Silvius Procas, *Silvius Procas*.

Albāni, ōrum, *the Albans*.
 Duo, æ, o, num. adj. *two*.

Numitor, ōris, *Numitor*.
 Amulius, i, *Amulius*.
 Habēo, tui, itum, 2. to have.
 Natu, by birth, fr. natus, ūs major natu, greater by birth i.e. older; minor natu, less by birth, i.e. younger. (S. & E. L. B. p. 16.)
 Relinquo, liqui, lictum, 3. to leave.
 Pulsus, a, um, driven, expelled (perf. part. from pello).
 Frater, fratris, m. a brother.

Soboles (or suboles), is, f. offspring.
 Privo, avi, ātum, 1. to deprive of.
 Rhea Silvia, *Rhea Silvia*.
 Vesta, æ, the goddess Vesta.
 Sacerdos, dōtis, c. a priest or priestess. [make.]
 Facio, feci, factum, 3. to make.
 Tamen, adv. however.
 Romulus, i, *Romulus*.
 Rēmus, i, *Romus*.
 Partus, ūs, a birth.
 Edo, dīdi, dītum, 3. to bring forth.

VI.

Cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3. to know.
 Ipse, a, um, self, i.e. himself, herself, itself, themselves.
 Vinculum, i, a chain, a prison.
 Conicio, jēci, jectum, 3. to throw, cast.
 Parvulus, a, um, small, little.
 Alvūs, i, a channel (of a river), a boat.
 Impōno, posui, positum, 3. to place in or upon.
 Abicio, jēci, jectum, 3. to throw away.
 Tībēris, Tībēris, m. the Tiber.
 Tunc, adv. then, at that time.
 Forte, adv. by chance.
 Super, prep. over, beyond.
 Ripa, æ, a bank.
 Effundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. to pour out, overflow.
 Sed, conj. but.
 Relābor, lapsus sum, 3. dep. to flow back.
 Flūmen, inis, n. a river.

Siccus, a, um, dry; in sicco, on the shore.
 Vastus, a, um, vast, large.
 Tum, adv. then.
 Solitudo, dīnis, f. a desert, a lonely place.
 Lupa, æ, a she-wolf.
 Ut, conj. as.
 Fama, æ, report. [down.]
 Trado, dīdi, dītum, 3. to hand
 Ad, prep. to.
 Vagitus, ūs, a crying.
 Occurro, curri, cursum, 3. to run to.
 Infans, antis, c. an infant.
 Lingua, æ, a tongue.
 Lambo, bi, itum, 3. to lick.
 Uber, ēris, n. a teat.
 Os, oris, n. a mouth.
 Admōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. to bring to, apply.
 Māter, matris, f. a mother.
 Gero, gessi, gestum, 3. to do, carry, bear; se gerere, to conduct oneself, behave

VII.

Sæpius, comp. adv. of sæpe, <i>too often</i> . For this sign of comparative, here used for <i>very often</i> , see S. & E. L. B. p. 15.	Adultus, a, um, <i>grown up</i> (from <i>adolesco</i>).
Veluti, adv. <i>as if, just as</i> .	Inter, prep. <i>among</i> .
Catulus, i, <i>a whelp, a cub</i> .	Primo, adv. <i>at first</i> .
Revertor, reversus sum, 3. dep. <i>to return</i> .	Ludicrus, a, um, <i>sportive</i> ; ludicra, <i>public games</i> .
Faustus, i, <i>Faustus</i> .	Certamen, minis, <i>n. a contest</i> .
Pastor, oris, <i>m. a shepherd</i> .	Vires, virum, <i>f. strength</i> (from <i>vis</i>).
Regius, a, um, <i>royal</i> .	Augeo, auxi, auctum, 2. <i>to increase</i> .
Res, rei, <i>a thing, matter</i> .	Deinde, adv. <i>then, afterwards</i> .
Animadverto, verti, versum, 3. <i>to notice, to turn the mind to</i> .	Venor, venatus sum, 1. dep. <i>to hunt</i> .
Fero, tui, latum, irr. <i>to take, carry</i> .	Saltus, us, <i>a forest, woody valley</i> .
Casa, æ, <i>a cottage</i> .	Peragro, avi, atum, 1. <i>to go over, traverse</i> .
Acca Laurentia, æ, <i>Acca Laurentia</i> .	Latro, onis, <i>m. a robber</i> .
Educo, avi, atum, 1. <i>to bring up, educate</i> .	Rapina, æ, <i>robbery, plunder</i> .
	Pecus, oris, <i>n. cattle</i> .
	Arcéo, ui, 2. <i>to keep off</i> .
	Cœpi, cœpisse, def. <i>to begin</i> .

VIII.

Quare, adv. <i>wherefore</i> .	Compello, pui, pulsum, 3. <i>to compel</i> . [reveal.]
Insidior, atus sum, 1. dep. <i>to lie in wait for</i> .	Indico, avi, atum, 1. <i>to show</i> .
Capio, cœpi, captum, 3. <i>to take</i> .	Quis, quid, interr. pron. <i>who</i> .
Antem, conj. <i>but</i> .	Avus, i, <i>grandfather</i> .
Vis, vim, vi, <i>f. force, strength</i> .	Statim, adv. <i>immediately</i> .
Defendo, di, sum, 3. <i>to defend</i> .	Armatus, a, um, perf. part. <i>armed</i> (from <i>armo</i>).
Necessitas, tatis, <i>f. necessity</i> .	Propero, avi, atum, 1. <i>to hasten</i> .

IX.

Interēa, adv. <i>in the meantime</i> .	Perduco, duxi, ductum, 3. <i>to lead</i> .
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Accūso, āvi, ātum, 1. to accuse.	Agnosco, nōvi, nītum, 3. to recognise.
Quasi, adv. as, as if.	Lineamentum, i, feature, outline.
Grex, gregis, m. a flock.	Similis, e, like (simillimus, very like).
Infesto, āvi, ātum, 1. to infest, attack. [wont.	Ætas, ātis, f. age.
Solēo, solītus sum, 2. to be	Expositio, ōnis, f. a being put out, exposure.
Itaque, adv. therefore.	Congruo, ūi, 3. to correspond, agree with.
Supplicium, i, punishment.	Anxius, a, um, anxious.
Trado, dīdi, dītum, 3. to deliver up.	Tenēo, ūi, tentum, 2. to hold, possess.
Considero, āvi, ātum, 1. to examine, look well into.	Repente, adv. suddenly.
Adolescens, entis, c. a young man or woman.	Supervēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. to arrive.
Vultus, ūs, face, countenance.	Libēro, āvi, ātum, 1. to free.
Procul, adv. far; haud procul, not far.	Interficiō, fēci, fectum, 3. to kill (interfectus, a, um, perf. part.).
Quin, conj. to be translated here from.	Restitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. to restore.
Nēpos, nepōtis, c. grandson or granddaughter.	
Nam, conj. for.	

X.

Expōno, posūi, positum, 3. to expose, put out.	Imperium, i, sway, rule, government.
Orior, ortus sum, 3. and 4. dep. to arise. [contention.	Auspiciūm, i, an augury, an omen taken from the watching of birds, &c.
Contentio, ōnis, f. a dispute,	Adhibeo, būi, ūtum, 2. to use, employ, have recourse to.
Ūter, utra, utrum, which (lit. which of the two, i.e. brothers). (S. & E. L. B. p. 14).	Sex, indecl. num. adj. six.
Nōmen, mīnis, n. a name.	Vultur, tūris, m. a vulture.
Novus, a, um, new.	Duodēcim, indecl. num. adj. twelve.

XI.

Augurium, i, an augury.	Prius quàm, adv. before that, rather than.
Victor, ōris, m. a conqueror.	Lex, lēgis, f. a law.
Voco, āvi, ātum, 1. to call.	

Moenſa, ſum (plur.), <i>walls.</i>	Irātus, a, um, perf. part. <i>being angry (from irascor).</i>
Munſo, ivi (ſi), itum, 4. <i>to defend, protect.</i>	Incrēpo, crepſi, crepſum, 1. <i>to upbraid.</i>
Edico, dixi, dictum, 3. <i>to proclaim, ordain.</i>	Verbum, i, a <i>word.</i>
Ne, conj. often put for ut non, <i>that not.</i>	Sic, adv. <i>thus.</i> [after.
Quis (for aliquis), quid, <i>any-one.</i>	Deinde, adv. <i>afterwards, here-</i>
Vallum, i, a <i>rampart.</i>	Perſo, ivi (ſi), itum, irr. <i>to</i> <i>perish.</i>
Transilſo, ivi (ſi) and ſi, ultum, 4. <i>to leap over, pass</i> <i>over.</i>	Quicumque, quæcunque, quod- cunque, <i>whoever.</i>
Iridens, pres. part. <i>laughing</i> <i>at (from iridēo).</i>	Ita, adv. <i>thus.</i>
	Solus, a, um, <i>alone.</i>
	Potior, potitus sum, 3. & 4. <i>dep. to gain possession of.</i>

XII.

Imāgo, gēnis, <i>f. an image.</i>	Gens, gentis, <i>f. a nation.</i>
Māgis quā, adv. <i>rather than.</i>	Mitto, miſi, miſſum, 3. <i>to</i> <i>send.</i>
Desum, fui, eſſe, irr. <i>to be</i> <i>wanting.</i>	Societas, atis, <i>f. friendship,</i> <i>alliance.</i>
Incōla, æ, c. <i>an inhabitant.</i>	Connubium, i, <i>marriage.</i>
Proximus, a, um, <i>nearest,</i> <i>next (superl. of propior);</i> <i>in proximo, close by.</i>	Peto, ivi (ſi), itum, 3. <i>to de-</i> <i>mand, seek.</i>
Lucus, i, a <i>grove.</i> [lum.	Nusquam, adv. <i>nowhere.</i>
Asylum, i, a <i>refuge, an asy-</i>	Legatio, ōnis, <i>f. an embassy.</i>
Eo, adv. <i>thither.</i>	Ludibrium, i, <i>scorn, laughter,</i> <i>jest.</i>
Multitudo, dīnis, <i>f. a multi-</i> <i>tude, a great number.</i>	Addo, dīdi, dītum, 3. <i>to add.</i>
Confūgio, fūgi, 3. <i>to flee for</i> <i>refuge.</i>	Quidni, adv. <i>why not?</i>
Populus, i, a <i>people.</i>	Femina, æ, a <i>woman.</i>
Uxor, ōris, <i>f. a wife.</i>	Quoque, adv. <i>also.</i>
Legatus, i, <i>an ambassador.</i>	Aperio, ſi, ertum, 4. <i>to open.</i>
Vicinus, a, um, <i>neighbouring.</i>	Enim, adv. <i>for.</i>
	Compar, āris, <i>like, equal.</i>

XIII.

Ægritudo, dīnis, <i>f. sickness.</i>	Ludus, i, a <i>game.</i>
Dissimulans, antis, pres. part. <i>dissembling.</i>	Pāro, āvi, ātum, 1. <i>to prepare,</i> <i>get ready.</i>

Indico, dixi, dictum, 3. *to declare, proclaim.*

Finittimus, a, um, *neighbouring* (here=*neighbours*).

Spectaculum, i, *a spectacle.*

Jubéo, jussi, jussum, 2. *to order.* [*assemble.*

Convēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *to*

Studium, i, *a desire.*

Vidéo, vidi, visum, 2. *to see.*

Maxime, superl. adv. *especially*; positive, *magnopere.*

Sabini, ōrum, *the Sabines.*

Libēri, ōrum, plur. *children.*

Ūbi, adv. *when.* [*give up.*

Dedo, dedidi, dedītum, 3. *to*

Signum, i, *a sign.*

Virgo, gēnis, *f. a virgin.*

Raplo, ūi, raptum, 3. *to seize, snatch, carry off.*

XIV.

Ob, prep. *on account of.*

Adversus, prep. *against.*

Sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. *to undertake, begin.*

At, conj. *but.*

Appropinquo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to approach.*

Tarpeia, æ, *Tarpeia.*

Nanciscor, nactus sum, 3. *dep. to meet with.*

Causa, æ, *a cause*; causā, *for the purpose.*

Haurio, hausi, haustum, 4. *to draw.* [*down*

Descendo, di, sum, 3. *to come*

Præsum, fui, esse, irr. *to be at the head of, preside over.*

Titus Tatius, i, *Titus Tatius.*

Dux, ducis, c. *a leader.*

Optio, ōnis, *f. a choice.*

Mūnus, ēris, n. *a gift.*

Si, conj. *if.*

Exercitus, ūs, m. *an army.*

Capitolium, i, *the Capitol.*

XV.

Peto, i, iandī, itum, 3. *to seek,*

Sinister, tra, trum, *left.* [*ask.*

Mānus, ūs, *f. a hand.*

Gero, gessi, gestum, 3. *to bear, carry, wear.*

Videlicet, adv. *namely.*

Anulus, i, *a ring.*

Armilla, æ, *a bracelet.*

Dolose, adv. *craftily.*

Promissus, a, um, perf. part. *(from promitto, to promise).*

Scutum, a *shield.* [*whelm.*

Obrūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. *to over-*

Lævus, a, um, *left*; læva, æ, *left hand.*

Impius, a, um, *impious.*

Proditio, ōnis, *f. treachery.*

Celer, celēris, celēre, *swift, quick, speedy.*

Pœna, æ, *punishment.*

Vindico, āvi, ātum, 1. *to avenge.*

XVI.

Tatius, i, *Tatius.*

Proficiscor, profectus sum, 3. *dep. to set out, march.*

Nunc, adv. *now.*

Forum, i, *the Roman marketplace, the Forum.*

Pugna, æ, *battle*.
 Conséro, sérui, sertum, 3. *to join*.
 Impetus, ūs, *an attack, a charge*.
 Vir, viri, *a man*.
 Insignis, e, *remarkable*.
 Hostilis, i, *Hostilius*.
 Fortissime, adv. *very bravely* (from fortiter).

Dimico, avi, atum, 1. *to fight*.
 Cado, cecidi, casum, 3. *to fall*.
 Interitus, ūs, *a death*.
 Consterno, avi, atum, 1. *to terrify, affright*.
 Fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3. *to flee*.
 Clamito, avi, atum, 1. *to cry out*.

XVII.

Vinco, vici, victum, 3. *to conquer*.
 Perfidus, a, um, *treacherous*.
 Hospes, pitis, c. (rarely f.) *a guest*.
 Imbellis, e, *unwarlike*.
 Hostis, is, c. *an enemy*.
 Scio, scivi or scii, scitum, 4. *to know*.
 Longe, adv. *far*.
 Rapio, rapui, raptum, 3. *to seize, take away*.
 Arma, armorum, plur. *arms*.
 Cælum, i, *heaven*.
 Aedes, ædis, f. *a temple*.
 Vovëo, vovi, votum, 2. *to vow, promise by a vow*.
 Seu . . . seu, *either . . . or, whether or here*.
 Divinitus, adv. *from heaven*.
 Resisto, stiti, 3. *to halt, resist, withstand*.

Proellum, i, *a battle*.
 Redintëgro, avi, atum, 1. *to renew, refresh*.
 Muller, ëris, f. *a woman*.
 Crinis, nis, m. *hair*.
 Passus, a, um, perf. part. *spread out, dishevelled* (from pando).
 Audëo, ausus sum, 2. *to dare*.
 Tëlum, i, *a weapon*.
 Völans, antis, pres. part. *fly-ing* (from völo, avi, atum).
 Infëro, intëli, illatum, irr. *to carry in, &c. ; inferre se, to betake oneself*.
 Hinc . . . hinc, *on one side . . . on the other*.
 Päter, patris, m. *a father*.
 Vir, viri, *a man, a husband*.
 Oro, oravi, oratum, 1. *to pray*.
 Pax, pacis, f. *peace*. [cure.
 Concilio, avi, atum, 1. *to pro-*

XVIII.

Fœdus, ëris, n. *a treaty*.
 Ico, ici, ictum, 3. *to strike, hit ; icëre fœdus, to make a treaty*.
 Recipio, cëpi, ceptum, 3. *to receive*.

Centum, indecl. *a hundred*.
 Senior, ëris (as subst.), *an elder, old person*.
 Eligo, lëgi, lectum, 3. *to choose*.
 Consillium, i, *advice, counsel*.

Ago, ēgi, actum, 3. to do.	Ordīno, āvi, ātum, 1. to arrange, ordain, appoint.
Senātor, ōris, a senātor.	Capra, æ, a she-goat; Capræ palus, the Goat's marsh.
Nomīno, āvi, ātum, 1. to name, call.	Ad, prep. at or near.
Propter, prep. on account of.	Pālus, ūdis, f. a marsh.
Senectus, tūtis, f. age, old age.	Lustro, āvi, ātum, 1. to review.
Tres, tria, num. adj. three.	Subīto, adv. suddenly.
Eques, equītis, m. a knight, a horseman.	Coorior, ortus sum, 4. dep. to rise, burst forth.
Centuriā, æ, a division, a century. [appoint.	Tempestas, ātis, f. a tempest.
Constitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. to	Fragor, ōris, m. crash, din.
Triginta, undecl. num. thirty.	Tonitrus, ūs, thunder.
Curia, æ, a division among the Roman people, the Senate House. [vide.	Conspectus, ūs, sight.
Distribūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. to di-	Aufēro, abstūli, ablātum, irr. to take away.

XIX.

Deus, i, a god.	Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, an oath.
Abēo, īvi (īi), ītum, irr. to go away.	Affirmo, āvi, ātum, 1. to affirm.
Vulgo, adv. commonly.	Augustus, a, um, majestic.
Credo, dīdi, dītum, 3. to believe.	Forma, æ, form.
Fides, ei, faith, credit, belief.	Quām, adv. than.
Facio, fēci, factum, 3. to make, produce.	Idem, eādem, idem, the same.
Procūlus, i, Procūlus.	Præcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. to charge, direct.
Nobīlis, e, noble.	Abstinēo, ūi, entum, 2. to abstain, keep from.
Patres, patrum, m. plur. Patricians.	Colo, colūi, cultum, 3. to cultivate, to worship.
Plebs, plēbis, f. the common people, Plebeians.	Quirinus, i, Quirinus.
Seditiō, ōnis, f. a sedition.	Appello, āvi, ātum, 1. to call.
Concilio, ōnis, f. an assembly.	Pro, prep. for; pro deo, as a god.
Procēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. to step forth.	

VOCABULARIES.

(ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.)

A, prep. <i>from</i> .	Agnosco, nōvi, nītum, 3. <i>to recognise</i> .
Abēo, ivi and īi, ītum, irr. <i>to go away</i> .	Ago, ēgi, actum, 3. <i>to do</i> .
Abjicio, jēci, jectum, 3. <i>to throw away</i> .	Agricultūra, æ, <i>agriculture</i> .
Abstinēo, ūi, entum, 2. <i>to abstain, keep from</i> .	Alba, æ, <i>Alba</i> .
Acca Laurentia, æ, <i>Acca Laurentia</i> .	Albāni, ōrum, <i>the Albans</i> .
Accurro, curri and cucurri, cursum, 3. <i>to run to</i> .	Albānus, a, um, <i>Alban</i> .
Accūso, āvi, ātum, 1. <i>to accuse</i> .	Alīus, a, ud, <i>another</i> .
Ad, prep. <i>to, at or near</i> .	Alvēus, i, <i>a channel (of a river), a boat</i> .
Ad Romam condītam, <i>up to the building of Rome</i> .	Amaliūs, i, <i>Amulius</i> .
Addo, dīdi, dītum, 3. <i>to add</i> .	Anchises, æ, <i>Anchises</i> .
Adhibēo, būi, ītum, 2. <i>to use, employ, have recourse to</i> .	Animadverto, verti, versum, 3. <i>to notice, to turn the mind to</i> .
Admōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. <i>to bring to, apply</i> .	Anūlus, i, <i>a ring</i> .
Adolescens, entis, c. <i>a young man or woman</i> .	Antiquus, a, um, <i>ancient</i> .
Adultus, a, um, <i>grown up, part. from adolesco</i> .	Anxiūs, a, um, <i>anxious</i> .
Adversus, prep. <i>against</i> .	Aperio, ūi, apertum, 4. <i>to open</i> .
Ædes, is, f. <i>a temple</i> .	Appello, āvi, ātum, 1. <i>to call</i> .
Ægritūdo, dīnis, f. <i>sickness</i> .	Appropinquo, āvi, ātum, 1. <i>to approach</i> .
Ænēas, æ, <i>Æneas</i> .	Arcēo, ūi, 2. <i>to keep off</i> .
Ætas, ātis, f. <i>age</i> . [<i>affirm</i>].	Arma, ōrum, plur. <i>arms</i> .
Affirmo, āvi, ātum, 1. <i>to</i>	Armātus, a, um, <i>armed (perf. part. from armo)</i> .
	Armilla, æ, <i>an armlet</i> .
	Arx, arcis, f. <i>a citadel</i> .
	Ascanīus, īi, <i>Ascanius</i> .

Asylum, i, a refuge, an asylum.	Caelum, i, heaven.
At, conj. but.	Cœpi, cœpisse, defect. to begin.
Audēo, ausus sum, 2. to dare.	Cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3. to know.
Aufēro, abstūli, ablātum, irr. to take away.	Colo, colūi, cultum, 3. to cultivate, to worship.
Aufūgio, fūgi, fugītum, 3. to flee.	Compar, āris, like, equal.
Augēo, auxi, auctum, 2. to increase.	Compello, pūli, pulsūm, 3. to compel.
Augurium, i, an augury.	Concilio, āvi, ātum, 1. to procure, gain.
Augustus, a, um, majestic.	Condo, dīdi, dītum, 3. to build.
Auspiciūm, i, an augury, an omen taken from the watching of birds.	Confūgio, fūgi, 3. to flee for refuge.
Autem, conj. but.	Congrūo, ūi, 3. to correspond, agree with.
Avus, i, a grandfather.	Conjicio, jēci, jectum, 3. to throw, cast.
Benigne, adv. kindly.	Conjux, jūgis, c. husband or wife.
Cado, cecīdi, casum, 3. to fall.	Connubium, i, marriage.
Capio, cēpi, captum, 3. to take.	Consēro, serūi, sertum, 3. to connect; pugnam consērere, to join battle.
Capitolium, i, the Capitol.	Considēro, āvi, ātum, 1. to examine, look well into.
Capra, æ, a she-goat; Capræ palus, the goat's marsh.	Consilium, i, advice, counsel.
Casa, æ, a cottage.	Conspectus, ūs, sight.
Catulus, i, a whelp, a cub.	Consterno, āvi, ātum, 1. to terrify, affright.
Causa, æ, a cause; causā, for the purpose, or for the sake.	Constitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. to appoint.
Celer, celēris, celēre, swift, quick, speedy.	Contentio, ōnis, f. a dispute, contention.
Centum, indecl. num. adj. a hundred.	Concio, ōnis, f. an assembly.
Centuria, æ, a division, a century.	Convēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. to assemble.
Certāmen, mīnis, n. a combat.	Coorior, ortus sum, 4. dep. to rise, break forth.
Clamito, āvi, ātum, 1. to cry out.	Credo, dīdi, dītum, 3. to believe.
Clarus, a, um, clear, loud.	
Clipēus, i, a shield.	

Crinis, is, *m. hair.*

Cum, prep. *with.*

Curia, æ, *a curia, a division among the Roman people; the Senate House.*

Dēdo, dedīdi, dedītum, 3. *to give up.* [*fend.*

Defendo, di, sum, 3. *to defend.*

Deinde, adv. *afterwards.*

Descendo, di, sum, 3. *to come down.* [*wanting.*

Desum, fui, esse, irr. *to be*

Deus, i, *a god.*

Dico, dixi, dictum, 3. *to say.*

Dimico, āvi, ātum, 1 *to fight.*

Dissimulans, antis, *dissembling* (pres. part. from dissimūlo). [*divide.*

Distribuo, ūi, ūtum, 3. *to divide.*

Divinitus, adv. *from heaven.*

Do, dēdi, dātum, 1. *to give.*

Doceo, docūi, doctum, 2. *to teach.*

Dolose, adv. *craftily.*

Duo, æ, duo, num. adj. *two.*

Duodēcim, indecl. numeral, *twelve.*

Dux, ducis, c. *a leader.*

Edico, dixi, dictum, 3. *to proclaim.*

Edo, dīdi, dītum, 3. *to bring forth.*

Edūco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to bring up, educate.*

Effundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *to pour out.* [*choose.*

Eligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *to choose.*

Enim, conj. *for.*

Eo, adv. *thither.*

Eques, equitis, *m. a knight, a horseman.*

Everto, ti, sum, 3. *to overthrow.*

Exercitus, us, *an army.*

Expōno, posūi, positum, 3. *to expose, put out.*

Expositio, ōnis, *f. a being put out, exposure.*

Facio, fēci, factum, 3. *to make, produce.*

Fama, æ, *report.*

Faustulus, i, *Faustulus.*

Femina, æ, *a woman.*

Fero, tūli, lātum, irr. *to take, carry.*

Ferrum, i, *iron, sword.*

Fides, ei, *faith, credit, belief.*

Filia, æ, *a daughter.*

Filius, i, *a son.*

Finitimus, a, um, *neighbouring; pl. neighbours.*

Flūmen, mīnis, *n. a river.*

Fœdus, ēris, *n. a treaty.*

Forma, æ, *form.*

Forte, adv. *by chance.*

Fortissime, adv. *very bravely (from fortiter).*

Forum, i, *the Forum, the Roman market-place.*

Frāgor, ōris, *m. crash, din.*

Frāter, fratris, *m. a brother.*

Fūgio, fūgi, fugitum, 3. *to flee.*

Fulmen, mīnis, *n. lightning.*

Gens, gentis, *f. a nation.*

Gero, gessi, gestum, 3. *to carry, wear, bear; se gerere, to conduct oneself, to behave; gerere bellum, to wage war.*

Gigno, genūi, genitum, 3. *to beget.*

Græcus, i, *a Greek.*

Grex, grēgis, m. *a flock.*

Habēo, ūi, itum, 2. *to have.*

Hasta, æ, *a spear.*

Hand, adv. *not.* [draw.

Haurio, hausi, haustum, 4. *to*

Hic, hæc, hoc, *this* (often translated *he*).

Hinc, adv. *hence.*

Hinc . . . hinc, *on one side*
. . . *on the other.*

Honor, nōris, m. *honour.*

Hospes, hospitis, m. (rarely *f.*) *a guest.*

Hostilius, i, *Hostilius.*

Hostis, is, c. *an enemy.*

Ibi, adv. *there.*

Ico, ici, ictum, 3. *to strike, hit*; icere foedus, *to make a treaty.*

Idem, eādem, Idem, *the same.*

Ille, illa, illud, *he, she, it.*

Imāgo, gīnis, *f. an image.*

Imbellis, e, *unwarlike.*

Imperium, i, *sway, rule, government.*

Impēro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to command, rule.*

Impētus, ūs, *an attack, a charge.*

Impiūs, a, um, *impious.*

Impōno, posui, positum, 3. *to place in or upon.*

Incolā, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*

Incrēpo, crepui, crepitum, 1. *to upbraid.* [reveal.

Indīco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to show,*

Indico, dixi, dictum, 3. *to declare, proclaim.*

Infans, antis, c. *an infant.*

Infēro, intūli, illātum, irr. *to carry in, into, &c.*; inferre se, *to betake oneself.*

Infesto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to infest, attack.*

Insidiōr, atus sum, 1. dep. *to lie in wait for.*

Insignis, e, *remarkable.*

Inter, prep. *among.*

Interēa, adv. *in the meantime.*

Interficiō, fēci, fectum, 3. *to kill* (interfectus, a, um, perf. part.).

Interitus, ūs, *a death.*

Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *self, i.e. himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

Irātus, a, um, *being angry* (perf. part. from irascor).

Irridens, entis, *laughing at* (pres. part. from irridēo).

Is, ea, id, *he, she, it, that.*

Ita, adv. *thus.*

Itālus, a, um, *Italian.*

Itāque, conj. *therefore.*

Janicūlum, i, Janicūlum (a hill at Rome). [order.

Jubēo, jussi, jussum, 2. *to*
Jupīter, Jovis, m. *Jupiter*
(Father of the gods).

Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, *an oath.*

Lacus, ūs, *a lake.*

Lævus, a, um, *left*; læva, æ, *left hand.*

Lambo, bi, itum, 3. *to lick.*

Látinus, i, *Latinus*.
 Latro, ōnis, m. a robber.
 Lavinia, æ, *Lavinia*.
 Lavinium, ii, *Lavinium*.
 Legatio, ōnis, f. an embassy.
 Legatus, i, an ambassador.
 Lex, lēgis, f. a law.
 Libēri, ōrum, plur. children.
 Libēro, āvi, ātum, 1. to free.
 Lineamentum, i, feature, outline.
 Lingua, æ, a tongue.
 Locus, i, a place (plur. loci and loca). (S. & E. L. B. p. 10.)
 Longe, adv. far.
 Lūcus, i, a grove.
 Ludibrium, i, scorn, jest, laughter.
 Ludīcrus, a, um, sportive; ludīcra, public games.
 Lūdus, i, a game.
 Lūpa, æ, a she-wolf.
 Lūstro, āvi, ātum, 1. to review.
 Manus, ūs, f. a hand.
 Magis quā, rather than.
 Major ōris, greater (comp. of magnus).
 Māter, matris, m. a mother.
 Matrimonium, i, marriage.
 Maxime, superl. adv. from magnopere, especially.
 Miles, militis, c. a soldier.
 Mitto, misi, missum, 3. to send.
 Mœnia, ium, plur. walls.
 Mons, montis, m. a mountain.
 Mors, mortis, f. death.
 Mulier, ēris, f. a woman.

Multitudo, dīnis, f. a multitude. [far.
 Multo, adv. much, by much.
 Multus, a, um, much, many.
 Munio, iui (ii), itum, 4. to defend, protect.
 Mūnus, ēris, n. a gift.
 Nam, conj. for.
 Nanciscor, nactus sum, 3. dep. to get, obtain, to meet with.
 Natu, by birth, abl. of natus, ūs (used only in abl.); major natu, greater by birth, i.e. older; minor natu, less by birth, i.e. younger.
 Ne, conj. (often put for ut non), that not, lest.
 Necessitas, tātis, f. necessity.
 Nēpos, nepōtis, c. grandson or granddaughter.
 Nobilis, e, noble.
 Nōmen, īnis, n. a name.
 Nomīno, āvi, ātum, 1. to name, call by name.
 Novus, a, um, new.
 Numitor, ōris, Numitor.
 Nunc, adv. now.
 Nuncūpo, āvi, ātum, 1. to call, to call by name.
 Nusquam, adv. nowhere.
 Ob, prep. on account of.
 Obrūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. to overwhelm.
 Occurro, curri (rarely curri), cursum, 3. to meet, run to.
 Optio, ōnis, f. choice.

Ordīno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to arrange, ordain, appoint.*
 Orīor, ortus sum, 3. and 4. *dep. to arise.*
 Ōro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to pray.*
 Os, ōris, *n. a mouth.*

Pālus, ūdis, *f. a marsh.*
 Parco, peperci, parctum or parsum, 3. *to spare.*
 Pāro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to prepare.*
 Partus, ūis, *a birth.*
 Parvūlus, a, um, *small, little.*
 Passus, a, um, *spread out, dishevelled* (perf. part. from pando).
 Pastor, ōris, *m. a shepherd.*
 Pāter, patris, *m. a father.*
 Patres, patrum, *m. plur. Patricians.*
 Pax, pacis, *f. peace.*
 Pēcus, ōris, *n. cattle.*
 Perāgro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to go over, traverse.*
 Percutō, cussi, cussum, 3. *to strike.*
 Perdūco, duxi, ductum, 3. *to lead through.*
 Perēo, īvi and īi, ītum, irr. *to perish.*
 Perfidus, a, um, *treacherous.*
 Pervēno, vēni, ventum, 4. *to arrive at, come.*
 Pēto, īvi and īi, ītum, 3. *to demand, seek, ask.*
 Plebs, plēbis, *f. the common people, plebeians.*
 Poena, æ, *punishment.*
 Popūlus, i, *a people.*
 Post, prep. *after.*
 Postēa, adv. *afterwards.*

Postēri, ōrum, plur. *posterity.*
 Potior, potitus sum, 3. and 4. *dep. to gain possession of.*
 Præcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to charge, direct.*
 Præcipito, āvi, ātum, 1. *to hurl, throw headlong.*
 Præsum, fui, esse, irr. *to be at the head of, preside over.*
 Primo, adv. *at first.*
 Primus, a, um, *first.*
 Prius quā, adv. *rather than.*
 Privo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to deprive of.*
 Pro, prep. *for*; pro deo, *as a god.*
 Procas, æ, *m. king of Alba.*
 Procēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *to step forth.*
 Procul, adv. *far*; haud procul, *not far.*
 Procūlus, i, *Procūlus.*
 Proditō, ōnis, *f. treachery.*
 Proclūm, i, *a battle.*
 Proficiscor, profectus sum, 3. *dep. to set out, march.*
 Promissus, a, um, perf. part. from promitto, *to promise.*
 Propēro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to hasten.*
 Propter, prep. *on account of.*
 Proximus, a, um, *nearest, next* (superl. of propior); in proximo, *close by.*
 Pugna, æ, *a battle.*
 Pulsus, a; um, driven, expelled (perf. part. from pello).
 Pythias, æ, *Pythias.*
 Quā, adv. *than.*
 Quare, adv. *wherefore.*

Quasi, adv. *as if*.

Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pron. *who, which*.

Quicumque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pron. *whosoever*.

Quidni, adv. *why not?*

Quin, conj. to be translated at p. 90, *from*.

Quirinus, i, *Quirinus*.

Quis, quid, interr. pron. *who, which*.

Quis, quid, indef. pron. *anyone, anything*.

Quoque, adv. *also*.

Quum, conj. *when*.

Rapina, æ, *robbery, plunder*.

Rapio, ūi, raptum, 3. *to seize, snatch, take away*.

Recipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to receive*.

Redintegro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to renew, refresh*. [try.

Regio, ōnis, *f. region, coun-*
Regnum, i, *a kingdom*.

Regius, a, um, *royal*.

Regno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to reign*.

Relabor, lapsus sum, 3. dep. *to flow back*. [leave.

Relinquo, liqui, lictum, 3. *to*

Rēmus, i, *Remus*.

Repente, adv. *suddenly*.

Res, rei, *a thing, matter*.

Restituo, ūi, ūtum, 3. *to restore*.

Resisto, stiti, 3. *to withstand, resist, halt*.

Revertor, versus sum, 3. dep. *to return*.

Rex, regis, *m. a king*.

Rhea Silvā, *Rhea Silvia*.

Ripa, æ, *a bank*.

Romulus, i, *Romulus*.

Romulus Silvius, *Romulus Silvius*.

Sabini, ōrum, *the Sabines*.

Sacerdos, dōtis, *c. a priest or priestess*.

Sæpius, adv. comp. *too often*; used for superlative, *very often*.

Saltus, ūs, *a forest, woody valley*.

Saturnia, æ, *Saturnia*.

Saturnus, i, *Saturnus*.

Solo, scivi and soti, scitum 4. *to know*.

Scutum, i, *a shield*.

Sed, conj. *but*.

Seditio, ōnis, *f. sedition*.

Senātor, ōris, *a senator*.

Senectus, tūtis, *f. age, old age*.

Senior, ōris (as subst.), *an elder*.

Sequor, secutus sum, 3. dep. *to follow*.

Seu . . . seu, conj. *whether . . . or*.

Sex, indecl. num. *six*.

Si, conj. *if*.

Sic, adv. *thus*.

Siccus, a, um, *dry*; in sicco, *on the shore*.

Signum, i, *a sign*.

Silvius, i, *Silvius*.

Silvius Procas, *Silvius Procas*.

Similis, e, *like* (simillimus, *very like*).

Sinister, tra, trum, *left*.

Soboles, is, *f. offspring*.

Societas, tātis, *f. friendship, alliance*.

Soleo, solitus sum, 2. to be wont. [*lonely place.*]

Solitudo, dñis, f. a desert, a

Solus, a, um, alone.

Sonus, i, a noise, sound.

Spectaculum, i, a spectacle.

Statim, adv. immediately.

Studium, i, a desire.

Sub, prep. under.

Subito, adv. suddenly.

Sui, of himself, herself, itself, themselves.

Sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. to undertake, begin.

Supervēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. to arrive.

Supplicium, i, punishment.

Tamen, adv. however.

Tarpeia, æ, Tarpeia.

Tatius, i, Tatius.

Telum, i, a weapon.

Tempestas, ātis, f. a tempest.

Tempus, ōris, n. time.

Tenēo, ūi, tentum, 2. to hold, possess.

Tibēris, Tibēris, m. the Tiber.

Titus Tātius, i, Titus Tatius.

Tonitrus, ūs, thunder.

Tōno, ūi, tonitum, to thunder.

Trādo, dīdi, dītum, 3. to hand down. [*transfer, remove.*]

Transfēro, tūli, lātum, irr. to

Transilīo, ivi (īi) and ūi, ultum, 4. to leap over, pass over.

Tres, tria, num. adj. three.

Triginta, indecl. num. adj. thirty.

Troja, æ, Troy.

Trojānus, i, a Trojan.

Tum, adv. then.

Tunc, adv. then, at that time.

Ūber, ēris, n. a teat.

Ūbi, adv. when, where.

Ūnus, a, um, num. adj. one.

Urbs, urbis, f. a city.

Usque, adv. all the way, all the while; usque ad, even up to.

Ut, adv. as.

Ūter, trā, trum, gen. utrīus, which (lit. which of the two).

Uxor, ōris, f. a wife.

Vagitus, ūs, a crying.

Vallum, i, a rampart.

Vastus, a, um, vast, large.

Velūti, adv. just as, as if.

Vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. to come. [*to hunt.*]

Vēnor, venātus sum, 1. dep.

Verbum, i, a word.

Vesta, æ, the goddess Vesta.

Vicinus, a, um, neighbouring.

Victor, ōris, m. a conqueror.

Videlicet, adv. namely.

Vidēo, vīdi, visum, 2. to see.

Vinco, vici, victum, 3. to conquer.

Vinculum, i, a chain, i.e. prison. [*claim, avenge.*]

Vindico, āvi, ātum, 1. to

Vir, vīri, a man, a husband.

Vires, virum, plur. f. strength (from vis).

Virgo, īnis, f. a virgin.

Vis, vim, vi, f. force, strength.

Vōco, āvi, ātum, 1. to call.

Vōlans, antis, flying (pres. part. from vōlo, āvi, ātum).

Vōvēcō, vōvi, vōtum, 2. to vow, promise by a vow.

Vulgo, adv. commonly.

Vultur, tūris, m. a vulture.

Vultus, ūs, face, countenance.

VOCABULARY.

These verbs—contained in Part I.—are here arranged in a separate Vocabulary, that they may, if required, be set as a lesson to the Pupil, who should know very perfectly the Perfect Tense, Supine, and Conjugation of each.

VERBS.

Abdūco, duxi, ductum, 3. to lead away.	Adhinnō, īvi or īi, itum, 4. to neigh at.
Abēo, īvi and īi, itum, irr. to go away.	Adjūvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. to help.
Abjicio, jeci, jectum, 3. to throw away.	Admonēo, monui, monitum, 2. to warn.
Abscindo, scidi, scissum, 3. to cut off.	Admōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. to bring to, apply.
Abscondo, di and dīdi, dītum, 3. to hide.	Adōro, āvi, ātum, 1. to worship.
Absolvo, solvi, solūtum, 3. to acquit.	Adsto, stiti, stitum, 1. to stand near.
Abstineō, ūi, entum, 2. to abstain, keep from.	Advēnō, vēni, ventum, 4. to approach.
Accēdo, accessi, accessum, 3. to approach.	Affirmo, āvi, ātum, 1. to affirm.
Accidit, 3. impers. it happened.	Agnosco, nōvi, nītum, 3. to recognise.
Accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. to receive, accept, learn, understand.	Ago, ēgi, actum, 3. to do.
Accurro, cucurri and curri, cursum, 3. to run to.	Allōquor, allocūtus sum, 3. dep. to speak to, address.
Accūso, āvi, ātum, 1. to accuse.	Alo, alui, alitum and altum, 3. to nourish, support.
Addo, dīdi, dītum, 3. to add.	Animadverto, verti, versum, 3. to notice, to turn the mind to.
Adhærēo, hœsi, hœsum, 2. to stick to, to get entangled.	Annecto, nexui, nexum, 3. to tie.
Adhibēo, bui, itum, 2. to use, employ, have recourse to.	Annō, ūi, ūtum, 3. to nod, give assent.

Aperiō, ūi, apertum, 4. to open.	Coeno, āvi, ātum, 1. to sup.
Appello, āvi, ātum, 1. to call.	Coepi, coepisse, def. verb, to begin.
Appropinquo, āvi, ātum, to approach.	Cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3. to know.
Arcēo, ūi, 2. to keep off, hold off.	Colo, colūi, cultum, 3. to cultivate, worship.
Arcesso, ivi, itum, 3. to send for, summon.	Committo, mīsi, missum, 3. to bring together; committere pugnam, to join battle.
Arripio, ripūi, reptum, 3. to seize upon.	Compello, pūli, pulsum, 3. to compel.
Arrōgo, āvi, ātum, 1. to claim, arrogate.	Compōno, posūi, positum, 3. to compose.
Attingo, tigi, tactum, 3. to touch, reach.	Comprehendo, di, sum, 3. to seize, catch.
Audēo, ausus sum, 2. to dare.	Concilio, āvi, ātum, 1. to gain, to procure.
Audīo, ivi, itum, 4. to hear.	Condio, ivi and īi, itum, 4. to season.
Aufero, abstūli, ablātum, irr. to take away.	Condo, didi, dītum, 3. to build.
Aufugio, fūgi, fugitum, 3. to flee.	Condūco, duxi, ductum, 3. to hire.
Augeo, auxi, auctum, 2. to increase.	Confēro, tūli, collātum, irr.; conferre se, to betake oneself, to go.
Blandior, dītus sum, 4. dep. to pet, caress.	Conficio, feci, fectum, 3. to wear out.
Cado, cecidi, cāsum, 3. to fall.	Confugio, fūgi, 3. to flee for refuge.
Cano, cecini, cantum, 3. to sing.	Congruo, ūi, 3. to correspond, agree with.
Capio, cēpi, captum, 3. to take, catch.	Conjicio, jēci, jectum, 3. to throw, to cast.
Cavēo, cāvi, cantum, 2. to beware; a fele cavēre, to beware of the cat.	Conor, ātus sum, 1. dep. to endeavour.
Celo, āvi, ātum, 1. to conceal, to hide.	Consēro, serūi, sertum, 3. to connect.
Circumēo, ivi and īi, itum, irr. to go round.	Conservo, āvi, atum, 1. to preserve.
Circumsto, stēti, 1. to stand round. [out.	Consido, sēdi, sessum, 3. to sit down.
Clamito, āvi, ātum, 1. to cry	

Considĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. to examine, look well into.	Defungor, functus sum, 3. dep. to die.
Conspicĭo, spexi, spectrum, 3. to behold.	Dejicĭo, jĕci, jectum, 3. to throw down.
Conspĭcor, ātus sum, 1. dep. to behold.	Delecto, āvi, ātum, 1. to please.
Consterno, āvi, ātum, 1. to terrify, affright.	Delĕo, lĕvi, lĕtum, 2. to destroy.
Constitŭo, ūi, ūtum, 3. to appoint.	Descendo, di, sum, 3. to come down, descend.
Contemplor, ātus sum, 1. dep. to look at, contemplate.	Desĭno, sĭvi and sĭi, sĭtum, 3. to leave off, stop.
Convĕnio, vĕni, ventum, 4. to assemble.	Desipĭo, 3. to be foolish.
Converto, ti, sum, 3. to turn.	Desum, defŭi, deesse, irr. to be wanting.
Convoco, āvi, ātum, 1. to call together.	Deterreo, ūi, ūtum, 2. to frighten away, discourage.
Coorĭor, ortus sum, 4. dep. to rise, break forth.	Devoro, āvi, ātum, 1. to devour, eat up.
Coquo, coxi, coctum, 3. to cook.	Dico, āvi, ātum, 1. to dedicate, consecrate.
Corrĕdo, si, sum, 3. to gnaw in pieces.	Dico, dixi, dictum, 3. to say, tell.
Credo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. to believe.	Dimĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. to fight.
Curo, āvi, ātum, 1. to heal, cure, take care of.	Dimitto, mĭsi, missum, 3. to send away.
Debĕo, debŭi, debĭtum, 2. to owe.	Diripĭo, ripŭi, reptum, 3. to destroy, plunder, take away by force.
Decerno, crĕvi, crĕtum, 3. to decree.	Discĕdo, cessi, cessum, 3. to depart, go away.
Decipĭo, cĕpi, ceptum, 3. to deceive.	Disco, didĭci, 3. to learn.
Dedo, dedĭdi, dedĭtum, 3. to give up.	Displicĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. to displease.
Defatigo, āvi, ātum, 1. to weary out.	Distribŭo, ūi, ūtum, 3. to divide, distribute.
Defendo, di, sum, 3. to defend.	Divĭdo, visi, visum, 3. to divide.
Deficĭo, fĕci, fectum, 3. to fail; luna deficit, the moon is eclipsed.	Do, dĕdi, dĕtum, 1. to give; dare poenas, to suffer punishment.
	Docĕo, docŭi, doctum, 2. to teach.

Edico, dixi, dictum, 3. to
proclaim, ordain.

Ēdo, ēdi, sum, 3. to eat.

Edo, dīdi, dītum, 3. to put
forth, bring forth, cause.

Edūco, āvi, ātum, 1. to bring
up, educate.

Edūco, duxi, ductum, 3. to
lead out.

Efficō, fēci, fectum, 3. to
accomplish.

Effōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. to
dig out.

Effundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. to
pour out.

Eligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. to
choose.

Eminēo, ūi, 2. to stand forth,
project.

Ēmo, ēmi, emptum and em-
tum, 3. to buy.

Erudō, dīvi and ūi, dītum, 4.
to educate, instruct.

Esurio, itum, 4. to hunger.

Everto, ti, sum, 3. to over-
throw.

Excido, cīdi, 3. to fall from.

Excito, āvi, ātum, 1. to rouse
up, to excite.

Exeo, īvi and ūi, ūtum, irr. to
go out.

Existimo, āvi, ātum, 1. to
think.

Exorno, āvi, ātum, 1. to
adorn, embellish.

Exoro, āvi, ātum, 1. to entreat,
to beg earnestly.

Expeto, īvi and ūi, itum, 3. to
demand, long for.

Expōno, posui, positum, 3. to
expose, put out, explain.

Exspecto, āvi, ātum, 1. to wait
for, expect.

Exspiro, āvi, ātum, 1. to
breathe out (one's life), i.e.
to die.

Exstinguo, stinxi, stinctum,
3. to extinguish.

Exstruo, uxi, uctum, 3. to
build, to erect.

Extraho, xi, ctum, 3. to draw
out, extract.

Facio, fēci, factum, 3. to
make, produce (p. 25).

Fatigo, āvi, ātum, 1. to weary.

Fero, tūli, lātum, irr. to bear,
bring forth. (See S. & E.
L. B. pp. 32, 33.)

Fertur, it is reported.

Fio, factus sum, irr. to be-
come, to be made. (See S.
& E. L. B. p. 33.)

Fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. to dig.

Fōvō, fōvi, fōtum, 2. to
cherish.

Frūor, fructus and frūitus
sum, 3. dep. to enjoy.

Fūgio, fūgi, fugitum, 3. to
flee, to escape.

Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. to
pour; fundere hostes, to
overthrow or rout the enemy.

Gero, gessi, gestum, 3. to
wage, carry on.

Gigno, genui, genitum, 3. to
beget.

Glorior, ātus sum, 1. dep. to
boast.

Habēo, ūi, ūtum, 2. to have,
to hold.

Haurio, hausi, haustum, 4. to
draw.

Ico, ici, ictum, 3. *to strike, to hit*; icēre foedus, *to make a treaty*.

Inminēō, 2. *to overhang, threaten*. [command.

Impēro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to rule*,

Impōno, posūi, positum, 3. *to place in or upon*.

Incipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to begin*.

Includo, clūsi, clūsum, 3. *to shut up*.

Incrēpo, ūi, ūtum, 1. *to up-braid*.

Indico, āvi, ātum, 1. *to show, reveal*.

Indūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. *to put on, clothe with*.

Infēro, intūli, illātum, irr. *to bring in, into*; with bellum, *to make war upon*. (See S. & E. L. B. p. 32.)

Infesto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to infest, trouble, attack*.

Infligo, ixi, ictum, 3. *to inflict*.

Infrendēō, 2. *to gnash with the teeth*.

Inhærēō, hæsi, hæsum, 2. *to stick in*.

Inhŏ, āvi, ātum, 1. *to crave for, desire*.

Inquit, defec. *says, or said he or she*.

Insidiōr, ātus sum, 1. dep. *to lie in wait for*.

Institŭo, ūi, ūtum, 3. *to appoint*.

Instrŭo, struxi, structum, 3. *to furnish*.

Intelligo, lexi, lectum, 3. *to understand*.

Interficiō, fēci, fectum, 3. *to*

kill (perf. part. interfec-tus).

Interrŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to ask*.

Intro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to enter*.

Invenŭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *to find*.

Irascor, irātus sum, 3. dep. *to be angry*.

Irretŭo, ivi, itum, 4. *to entangle, catch in a snare*.

Irridēō, si, sum, 2. *to laugh at*.

Jubēō, jussi, jussum, 2. *to order*.

Jungo, junxi, junctum, 3. *to join*.

Lambo, bi, itum, 3. *to lick*.

Laudo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to praise*.

Libēro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to free*.

Loquor, locŭtus sum, 3. dep. *to speak*.

Lustro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to re-view*.

Merēor, merŭtus sum, 2. dep. *to deserve*.

Minor, atus sum, 1. dep. *to threaten*.

Miscēō, cŭi, mixtum and mistum, 2. *to mix* (perf. part. mixtus, mixed).

Mitto, misi, missum, 3. *to send*.

Monēō, ūi, ūtum, 2. *to advise*.

Moriōr, mortuus sum, mori, 3. dep. *to die*.

Mŏvēō, mŏvi, mŏtum, 2. *to move* (perf. part. motus, moved).

Munŭo, ivi and ūi, itum, 4. *to defend, protect*.

- Nanciscor, nactus sum, 3.**
dep. to meet with.
Nascor, natus sum, 3. dep. to
be born; octoginta natus
annos, eighty years old.
Nato, āvi, ātum, 1. to swim.
Neco, āvi, ātum, 1. to kill.
Negligo, neglexi, neglectum,
3. to neglect, disregard.
Nomīno, āvi, ātum, 1. to name,
call by name.
Numēro, āvi, ātum, 1. to
reckon, to count.
Nuncūpo, āvi, ātum, 1. to
call by name, name.

Obrūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. to over-
whelm. [kill.
Obtrunco, āvi, ātum, 1. to
Occido, cīdi, cīsum, 3. to kill.
Occurro, curri (rarely cu-
curri), cursum, 3. to meet,
run to.
Offēro, obtūli, oblātum, irr.
to offer.
Oppōno, posūi, posītum, 3. to
oppose.
Ordīno, āvi, ātum, 1. to ar-
range, ordain, appoint.
Orīor, ortus sum, 3. and 4.
dep. to arise.
Oro, āvi, ātum, 1. to pray.
Ostendo, di, sum, 3. to point
out.

Parco, pepercī, parsum and
parcītum, 3. to spare.
Parlo, pepēri, partum and
parītum, 3. to bring forth,
to lay.
Paro, āvi, ātum, 1. to prepare.
Pendēo, pependi, 2. to hang.

Perāgro, āvi, ātum, 1. to tra-
vel over, to traverse.
Percōlo, colūi, cultum, 3. to
cultivate thoroughly.
Percunctor, ātus sum, 1. dep,
to ask, enquire particularly.
Percutō, cussi, cussum, 3. to
strike.
Perdo, dīdi, dītum, 3. to lose,
destroy.
Perdūco, duxi, ductum, 3. to
lead.
Perēo, īi, ītum, irr. to perish.
Perterrēo, ūi, ītum, 2. to
frighten, to frighten very
much.
Pervēnō, vēni, ventum, 4. to
arrive at, to reach, come.
Peto, īvi and īi, ītum, 3. to
demand, seek, ask.
Pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. to
paint.
Placēo, placūi, placītum, 2.
to please.
Ploro, āvi, ātum, 1. to weep.
Pœnitet, impers. verb, 2. it
repents; pœnituit, it re-
pented.
Pollicēor, cītus sum, 2. dep.
to promise, to proffer.
Portendo, di, tum, 3. to por-
tend, foretell.
Possum, potūi, posse, irr. to
be able. (See S. & E. L.
B. pp. 32, 33.)
Postūlo, āvi, ātum, 1. to re-
quest, demand.
Potior, titus sum, 3. and 4.
dep. to gain possession.
Poto, āvi, ātum and potum,
1. to drink.
Præcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. to
charge, direct.

- Præcipito**, āvi, ātum, 1. *to hurl, throw headlong.*
Præpono, posui, positum, 3. *to set before, to prefer.*
Præsum, fui, esse, *to be at the head of, preside over.*
Privo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to deprive of.*
Procēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *to step forth.*
Proficiscor, profectus sum, 3. *dep. to set out, march.*
Progredior, gressus sum, 3. *dep. to advance.*
Projicio, jeci, jectum, 3. *to throw forth.*
Prolābor, lapsus sum, 3. *dep. to fall down.*
Propĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to hasten.*
Propōno, posui, positum, 3. *to propose.*
Pugno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to fight.*
Punio, ivi and ii, itum, 4. *to punish.*

Quæro, sivi, situm, 3. *to ask, seek.*

Rapio, ūi, raptum, 3. *to seize, snatch, take away.*
Recipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to receive, recover; animam recipere, to recover breath, come to oneself.*
Recito, āvi, ātum, 1. *to recite.*
Recolligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *to collect; with se, to recover.*
Reconcilio, āvi, ātum, 1. *to reconcile.*
Recondo, dīdi, dītum, 3. *to hide.*

Recupĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to recover.*
Redĕo, ii, redītum, irr. *to return.*
Redintĕgro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to renew, refresh.*
Redūco, duxi, ductum, 3. *to lead back.*
Refĕro, retūli, relātum, irr. *to bring back.*
Refugio, fugi, fugītum, 3. *to flee, escape.*
Regno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to reign.*
Relābor, lapsus sum, 3. *dep. to flow back.*
Relinquo, liqui, lictum, 3. *to leave.*
Remōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *to remove.*
Reperio, repĕri, repertum, 4. *to find.*
Respondĕo, spondi, sponsum, 2. *to answer.*
Restitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. *to restore.*
Resisto, stīti, 3. *to halt, resist, withstand.*
Revertor, versus sum, 3. *dep. to return.*
Rogo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to ask, seek.*

Sacrifico, āvi, ātum, 1. *to sacrifice.*
Sagīno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to fatten.*
Salūto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to salute.*
Scio, scīvi and scīi, scītum, 4. *to know.*
Scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3. *to write.*
Sentiō, sensi, sensum, 4. *to feel.*

Sequor, secutus sum, 3. dep.
to follow, succeed.

Simulo, avi, atum, 1. to pre-
tend, feign.

Sitio, iui and ii, 4. to thirst,
thirst for.

Soleo, solitus sum, 2. to be
accustomed, to be wont.

Spero, avi, atum, 1. to hope.

Statuo, ui, utum, 3. to decide,
determine.

Sto, steti, statum, 1. to stand.

Subduco, duxi, ductum, 3. to
withdraw, take away.

Subridéo, risi, 2. to smile.

Subsillo, ui and ii, ultum, 4.
to leap up.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus,
to be, exist.

Sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3.
to undertake.

Supervēnio, vēni, ventum, 4.
to arrive.

Sustento, avi, atum, 1. to
support, sustain.

Tenéo, ui, tentum, 2. to hold,
possess.

Territo, no perf. or sup. 1. to
frighten.

Texo, texui, textum, 3. to
weave.

Timéo, ui, 2. to fear.

Tollo, sustuli, sublātum, 3.
irr. to take away.

Tono, tonui, tonitum, 1. to
thunder.

Trado, didi, ditum, 3. to hand
down, to deliver up.

Transféro, tuli, latum, irr. to
transfer, remove (see *fero*).

Transillo, iui, ii and ui, ultum,
4. to leap over, pass over.

Tribuo, ui, utum, 3. to give,
assign.

Utor, usus sum, 3. dep. to
use.

Vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. to
come.

Venor, venatus sum, 1. dep.
to hunt.

Vidéo, di, sum, 2. to see.

Vidēor, visus sum, 2. dep. to
seem, appear.

Vinco, vici, victum, 3. to
conquer.

Vindico, avi, atum, 1. to
claim, to avenge.

Visito, avi, atum, 1. to visit.

Vivo, vixi, victum, 3. to live.

Voco, avi, atum, 1. to call,
summon.

Volo, volui, velle, irr. to wish,
to be willing; se velle pro-
jicere, that he would throw
himself.

Vověo, vovi, vōtum, 2. to
vow, promise by vow.

Vulnéro, avi, atum, 1. to
wound.

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SOME STEPPING-STONES TO SCHOLARSHIP.*

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'In a note to his compendious account of the comparison of adjectives, Mr. Fowle makes a reservation that "this formation of comparatives and superlatives is only given for the sake of learning the language, and that it is not to be supposed that it represents the original growth of the words;" and so elsewhere he distinguishes between the easy way for "beginners and the more philosophical way, as regards forming the tenses. . . . We may add that a great enhancement of the usefulness of Mr. Fowle's manual is that it contains a series of simple and progressive exercises upon the steps of grammar as the pupil masters them, thus superseding the necessity of a 'Delectus,' and ensuring the pupil's safe footing as he goes forward. Similar praise may be bestowed on his *Short and Easy Latin Book* and his two graduated Latin Readers, leading the pupil up to selected passages of Cæsar, Ovid, and Virgil. His constant attention to the abridgment of labour, and the acquirement of aptness in translation by progressive vocabularies and pertinent footnotes, shows a clear sense of his mission as an instructor,' &c. &c. &c.

* *A Short and Easy Greek Book*. By the Rev. Edmund Fowle. Longmans. 1874.
The Elements of the Greek Accidence, with Philological Notes. By Evelyn Abbott M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford. Rivingtons. 1874.

A Short and Easy Latin Book. Fourth Edition. 1873. *A First Easy Latin Reading Book*. Second Edition. 1874. *A Second Easy Latin Reading Book*. 1873. By the Rev. Edmund Fowle. Longmans.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW

December 9, 1876.

SECOND NOTICE.

'A schoolmaster has lately asserted that the free use of "cribs" by schoolboys is to be commended, not deprecated; and perhaps for the sake of the schoolmaster's temporary ease and peace of mind at the cost of a future reckoning, this may be so; but when an examination comes on, and the results are to be tested, the cribbers will be as surely found wanting as those who, by patient grounding, have attained a clear insight into grammar and syntax, will be crowned with success. Experience of school and college scholarship examinations proves this; and it may be taken as an axiom, that practical knowledge of grammar and its application to construing will ensure a boy's matriculation in a public school more certainly than the earliest enrolment of his name on the entrance-books, or the happiest accident of friends at court. But it does not follow that, because learning has no royal road, the ruts of the time-honoured track admit of no smoothing. We have before noticed Mr. Fowle's sensible plan of teaching grammar and construing, whether Latin or Greek, in moderate and consecutive instalments, as the pupil can bear them. The aim of his first experiment, a *Short and Easy Latin Book*, was to secure simplicity and perspicuity by the allotment of a page or two to each subject, with the least possible admixture of other matters. The pupil's task was made to look less formidable by the retrenchment of tenses, or the juxta-position of such, as, from similarity to each other, seemed likely to impress themselves more easily in sequence. The *Latin Short and Easy*, and its riders, the *First and Second Easy Latin Readers*, so approved themselves to those most concerned, that the Author has now turned his attention to the Greek language; an undertaking not really less hopeful, indeed perhaps more urgent, because it is a time-worn croquet of parents and pupils that Greek accident and syntax represent a Rubicon of exceptional difficulty. Mr. Fowle deserves credit for having done much to show that boys of tender age may be brought to contemplate and cross the passage "*sicis oculis*." His succinct and simple explanations of the middle voice, of the Greek deponent, of the characteristic letter in Greek verbs; his grouping of contracted and uncontracted verbs into a fifth conjugation, and his fifth table, in p. 46, giving a conspectus of the moods and tenses of sample verbs of each conjugation; his sections on the participles and their discrepancy from those in Latin, and on augments and reduplication, with the exercises that test a pupil's progress and retentiveness stage by stage, bespeak a teacher who knows his work.'

&c. &c.



